The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1790. [12s. per An.] [No. 68.]

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave moſt reſpectfully to repreſent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to ſolicit from the *Public Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and leſs refined, motive of private intereſt. To accompliſh a purpoſe ſo laudable in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the Editors, they are perſuaded that nothing more is neceſſary than to prevail on ſome one Lady to ſet the example, by the eaſy expedient of opening a *Rag Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns ſhall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the moſt reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largeſt ſupply will be entitled to a diſtinguiſhed place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM.

ALL thoſe who may have occaſion to advertiſe in this Paper are reſpectfully informed that, in future, it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary for them to leave the Money with their Advertiſements. The Printers hope the propriety of this regulation will be admitted, when their kind Cuſtomers reflect upon the trouble of keeping an infinity of accounts—that this inconvenience, great as it is, is the ſmalleſt—and that the money itſelf muſt much better anſwer the purpoſes of an expenſive buſineſs, than the reading of any name, however reſpectable, in a LEDGER.

☞ *The ſubſcribers to this paper are earneſtly ſolicited to pay up their reſpective arrears.*

BUCHAN, PATTON & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Tutor, from Glaſgow, and the Sally, from Liverpool, in Addition to their former Aſſortment,
An excellent Parcel of
WOOLLENS,
Conſiſting of

ROSE and Duffil Blankets,	Kerſeys,
Spotted Rugs,	Half-thicks,
Flannels,	Plains,
Bear-Skins,	6-4 Cloths,
Beavers,	Superfine do.
Coatings,	Foreſt Cloths,
Duffils,	Elaſtic Stripes,
Kendal Cottons,	Caſſimers,
Plaiding,	Plaid, Yarn and Worſted Hoſe, &c. &c.

Which, with thoſe before on hand, they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Produce, or Public Securities.
Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED,
And for SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
TENERIFFE WINE in Pipes, old and of a ſuperior Quality; MADEIRA WINE in Pipes; PORT WINE in Pipes and Bottles; CLARET in Hogſheads; LISBON WINE in Quarter-Caſks; SHERRY WINE in PIPES and Bottles; TAR and TURPENTINE; HYSON, GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS in Cheſts; together with an Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, on very low Terms.
WILLIAM WILSON & CO.
Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1790.

FOR SALE, BY
JACOB KUHN,
Three Doors below the MARKET-HOUSE,
A general Aſſortment of
Dry Goods, &c.
Caſh, Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Peas, Beans, Bacon, Butter, Tallow, Linſeed-Oil, Hemp, Shoe-Thread, Bees-Wax, Ginſeng, black Snake Root, Furrs, &c. will, as uſual, be received in Payment.
He alſo wants
A Quantity of FLAXSEED, if delivered before the 1ſt of December next.
Frederickſburg, Oct. 29, 1790.

Madeira Wine.

A few Quarter Caſks of London-particular may be had of
PORTER & INGRAHAM,
Upon very reaſonable Terms, if applied for immediately.
Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

THE Rev. Mr. BRUNSKIL, a native of Weſtmoreland, in England, who, bout the year 1775, lived in a Pariſh in Amelia ounty, in this State, will hear of ſomething eatly to his advantage, by applying to the inters hereof. Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Mary Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon,
An Aſſortment of
GOODS,
In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:
Amongſt which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in ſmall caſks,
Writing-Paper,	Gunpowder,
Paſteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glaſs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10,
Salts,	Cordage,
Nutmegs,	Seine-Twine,
Black Pepper,	Steel,
Nails of all kinds,	Spades,
Sheathing-Paper,	Frying-Pans,
Rock-Alum,	Iron Caſtings,
Copperas,	Fine Liverpool Salt,
London Porter in caſks of 3 dozen each,	Whitehaven Coal.

They have alſo on hand,
Sherry and Liſbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Liſbon Salt, &c.
Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY
Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,
A very large and general Aſſortment of
Seaſonable Goods,
Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.
[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand-Bills.*]
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.
Have juſt received the remainder of their
Fall Goods,
Which will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms, for CASH, PRODUCE, or a SHORT CREDIT.
They have alſo,
SPANISH HIDES,
Of the firſt Quality, for Sale.
Alexandria, Oct. 27, 1790.

JESSE TAYLOR
HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Louis*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt *Crowdhill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John* Capt. *Travers*, from *Briſtol*,
A general Aſſortment of
Merchandiſe,
Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *ſhort Credit*.
Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

JOHN MURRAY and CO.
Have received an Aſſortment of low-priced
BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Plains, Duffils, and Hats—At their Store may alſo be found Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Teneriffe Wines, Brandy, Molaſſes, Coffee, Sugars, Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas, Cotton, Cordage, Red-wood, Log-wood, Nicaragua Wood, Alum, Copperas, Cotton and Wool Cards, Beef, Herrings, &c. &c.
They will ſell low, and receive Produce in Payment.
Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1790. (tf.)

THOMAS VOWELL,
At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,
HAS JUST OPENED,
An extenſive and general Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Which will be diſpoſed of by the Piece or Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.
He flatters himſelf that thoſe who are ſo obliging as to call on him will not find themſelves diſappointed, as the chief part of the Goods have been ſelected with the utmoſt care and attention in London and Philadelphia.
Alſo, at his Store, on Harper's Wharf, the Corner of Union and Prince Street,
Has Weſt-India and New England Rum by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or ſmaller Quantity; beſt Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, at very moderate prices; coarſe and fine Salt; with a neat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS.
☞ The higheſt Price given for Flour, Wheat, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Hemp, Butter, &c. &c. Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAMS & CARY
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
A large Aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms:
ALSO,
Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,
A Large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, which, being laid in at the ſeveral Manufactories in England, they will ſell upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.
Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Joſhua Merryman

HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
An Aſſortment of NEW
Books & Stationary,
Which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Produce, or the uſual Credit, to his punctual Cuſtomers.
☞ *J. Merryman* has added ſome *new Books* to the *Library*, which are now ready for the Uſe of Subſcribers.
Alexandria, October 7, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
To the higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday the firſt of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the dwelling-houſe of the late Mrs. *Suſannah T. Hawkins*, for ready Money,
A Number of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.—Alſo, ſome good HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of beds, tables, chairs, &c.—Likewiſe, KITCHEN FURNITURE of different kinds, and PLANTATION UTENSILS.—The ſale to commence at 11 o'Clock.
WILLIAM BAKER,
J. T. HAWKINS.
Nov. 2, 1790.

☞ THE annual election and appointment of three Maſters for the Alexandria Academy will be held at the Academy, on Monday the 6th of December next, about noon: The branches they will be required to teach, are, the Latin and Greek Languages, the Engliſh Grammar, Reading and Compoſing in Engliſh, Writing, Arithmetick, the Mathematicks and Geography. Thoſe acquainted with the ample emoluments heretofore accruing to the Maſters of this Academy, will deem it an object worthy of their attention; and the number of reſpectable private ſchools at the ſame time ſupported in this place and neighbourhood, evinces that the uſefulneſs of the inſtitution, as well as thoſe emoluments, are capable of ſtill farther extenſion and enhancement.
On behalf of the Truſtees,
WILLIAM BROWN, *Preſident.*
Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 18th or 20th inſt. I loſt out of my pocket, or miſlaid, on my way from Fauquier to Alexandria, or on my way back by Dumfries, Two BONDS, from Mr. *Richard S. Blackburn*, and Mr. *Robert Graham*, of Prince William County, in Virginia, to *John Bryan*, or *Yoſt Voris*, of Eaſt New-Jerſey; one for £. 100, the other, I believe, for about £. 80, bearing date in 1786, as well as I can recollect. Any perſon finding the ſame will very much oblige me by lodging them in the hands of *Timothy Brundige*, merchant, in Dumfries, or, if more convenient, delivering them up to the ſubſcriber. Every neceſſary ſtep having been taken to ſtop the payment thereof, they will be of no uſe to any perſon except the right owner.
WILLIAM BRYAN.
Fauquier, Oct. 23, 1790.

WANTED to RENT, in the County of Loudoun, on a public road, not exceeding 25 miles from Alexandria, a *Houſe*, with a few acres of *Land*. The houſe muſt contain at leaſt four rooms beſides kitchen and other out-houſes; and as the Advertiſer wiſhes to open a ſtore, it muſt be in a thick ſettled part of the County—nor will it be taken for a ſhorter term than ſeven years.—Any perſon having ſuch a place to let, may hear of a tenant that will give a rent adequate to the premiſes, by directing a line to X Y Z, to be left with the Printers.
Alexandria, Oct. 14, 1790.

From FRENEAU'S MISCELLANIES.

REPORT OF A LAW CASE,
SOLOMON DASH, *Plaintiff*,
vs
FREDERICK FLUTE, *Defendant*,
[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

The council for the defendant then roſe from his bench, ſeemingly in a great paſſion, and thus began:

"*May it pleaſe the court, and you, gentlemen of the jury!*

THE *agreement* formerly entered into by the parties, Daſh and Flute, appears to me, gentlemen, to be of the nature of a *contract*. Here is one, and there is the other. *Here* is a ſum of money for you, Mr. Flute, and *there* is your alley-way, Mr. Daſh.—It has been argued by the plaintiff's council, learned in the law, that "fatneſs is not criminal in itſelf"—that I deny, gentlemen of the jury;—a groſs fat habit of body (*obeſus* in Latin, from *obedo*, to over-eat) is produced by gluttony; gluttony is the mother of lazineſs, and lazineſs, we are well aſſured, is the natural cauſe of all vice.—And ſhall a good and ſubſtantial ſtone wall be pulled down for the ſake of a man whoſe paunch alone derogates from the dignity of man!—If I ſee a fat horſe, a fat ſwine, or a fat gooſe, to be ſure, I am well pleaſed; but a fat man always diſguſts me; becauſe he carries indolence in his countenance, dulneſs in his head, ſtupidity in his eyes, and a tallow-chandler's ſhop in his belly.

"But, throwing invective on one ſide, it muſt be evident to every man of common underſtanding, may it pleaſe your honours, that, all other conſiderations apart, there is an original flaw in the *article of agreement*, which muſt operate conſiderably in favour of the defendant, Frederick Flute.—The *article* ſtipulated expreſsly, that the alley-way ſhould be *ſufficient for the paſſing and repaſſing* of the plaintiff—But mark, gentlemen of the jury, the words, *at all times*, and, *in all circumſtances whatever*, are wanting. This is the flaw; and this defect, I am well convinced, will gain us the cauſe.

"For, ſuppoſing now ſome good-natured man ſhould, out of mere favour, or for a certain compenſation, give me permiſſion in writing to paſs through the middle entry of his dwelling-houſe once every day, for the ſake of a ſhort cut to my law ſhop in another ſtreet, would that be a good reaſon, gentlemen of the jury, that I ſhould not only claim the ſaid privilege during my whole life, but ſhould alſo take upon me to ſend my ſervants the ſame way, with their wheelbarrows, hampers of porter, boxes of law books, and the like? Certainly not; taking ſuch a liberty would be prepoſterous in every ſenſe, and I ſhould not only thereby loſe my former privilege *in propria perſona*, but might alſo be ſued in an *action of treſpaſs*.

"Now, had my friend (ſuppoſed in this caſe) given me from under his hand, that I ſhould have the liberty of *paſſing and repaſſing at all times* through his middle entry, and, *in all circumſtances whatever*; that is, at all periods of my life, whether at thirty years old, or at fifty, or at five ſcore—whether alone or in company, on horſeback or on foot, the caſe would have been materially different; and had I even worn the floor through with my horſe's hooſs, by reaſon of my daily paſſing and repaſſing, he could not have brought an action againſt me, as the law ſuppoſes and allows, in all ſuch caſes, a ſort of *natural* decay, although it may be produced by artificial means. In like manner, if a man take a houſe upon leaſe for the term of thirty or forty years (I ſpeak indefinitely) he is not anſwerable for the mere natural decay and waſte of that houſe, gentlemen of the jury.—But farther, Sirs: Who knows but in time Mr. Daſh, the plaintiff, may revert to his former habit of leanneſs? Will he in that caſe conſent to re-imburſe Mr. Flute for the expenſe and trouble he may have been at in pulling down and re-building his ſide wall?—I believe not.—Giving your verdict, therefore, in favour of the plaintiff would be puniſhing *leanneſs* with a witneſs, gentlemen of the jury. But is *leanneſs* really a crime, in the eye of the common or any other law?—Let us attend to what my Lord Chief Juſtice *Killbuck* ſays upon the ſubject. "Leanneſs, ſays he, ſimply conſidered, does not imply criminality, neither ought a man to ſuffer in life, limb or property, merely for being lean. At the ſame time, inſtances may be produced wherein leanneſs has been the efficient cauſe of condemnation in criminal caſes. Such was the caſe of one *Iſaac Barebones*, mentioned by *Counſellor Clump* in the one hundred and twenty-ninth volume of his Reports. Iſaac Barebones, it appeared, was ſo extremely emaciated that his fiſts could be compared and likened to nothing elſe but knobs of iron, and his fingers to ſcarcely any thing in the known world, but the claws of a hammer. But ſtill all this was not criminal; the parts juſt mentioned being as yet only *ſe poſſeſſo*, and not *in uſum redacto*.—Iſaac, however, one day ſmote a man upon the head with his right fiſt, and killed

him outright. He was soon after apprehended, tried, found guilty, and finally hanged; not for being lean, but for a very different reason. It had been clearly proved upon the trial, that the blow he gave would scarcely have occasioned a black eye, had his fist been soft and fleshy like those of most other men.—He was hanged, then, simply, for not having considered, that his hands, by being covered with nothing better than something bearing a semblance to shrivelled parchment, had acquired the nature and solidity of steel, and were therefore, in every sense, unlawful weapons either for the purpose of attack or defence."—Thus far the learned counsellor; And I beg leave to remark thereon, that if simple emaciation or leanness is not considered as *criminal*, in cases of life and death, much less can it be *so*, gentlemen of the jury, where property only is concerned.

"I shall in the last place observe, that if your decree should be such as to compel Mr. Flute to remove his wall, who can tell what *distance* will satisfy the plaintiff? Who knows what extravagant dimensions Mr. Dash may yet arrive to, in point of bulk?—Will he give security that he will not in time come to be as large as an ox?—Who can tell us when he will stop fattening?—Should he expand to the size of an elephant, is the defendant to give up half his little territory to accommodate a monster, a cumberer of the earth, a walking nuisance?—Gentlemen of the jury, this must not be; I therefore conclude with praying you to find a verdict in favour of the defendant."

OPINION of the JUDGES.

It is the opinion of the Court, that although there is evidently a flaw in the contract between the two parties, yet it was certainly implied, and the Plaintiff certainly meant, never to give up his natural right of becoming a fat man, when the constitution of his body should incline that way. However, gentlemen of the jury, as it will be much easier to reduce the over-corpulency of the Plaintiff, than to remove the house of the Defendant, it is our opinion and judgment, that the aforenamed Frederick Flute ought nevertheless to make a suitable compensation to Solomon Dash for the inconveniencies he has long suffered, and still does suffer, from the straitness of his alley.

The jury then withdrew, and soon after returned their verdict in favour of the Plaintiff, and that *damages might be brought*.

The COURT then gave Sentence, as follows: You, Frederick Flute, are enjoined and commanded by this Court to purchase forthwith, seven kilderkins of the best and most venerable white wine vinegar that can be procured, for the sole use, benefit, and behoof of him the said Solomon Dash; to the end that, by the drinking plentifully of this emaciating liquid, he may be haply reduced to a size proportionate to the dimensions of the alley-way, that has occasioned the dispute.

Thus matters ended for the present. The Defendant complied strictly with the sentence given by the court; but the determination was not, by any means, pleasing to the Plaintiff. After several months consideration he renewed the suit, and appealed to a higher court, and after that to another, till at last it came before the high tribunal of Chancery, when the prosecutor's Counsel was obliged to plead an Arrest of Judgment, inasmuch as Mr. Dash appeared, not indeed *mis-named*, but *mis-characterized*, in the Declaration; having now, by his long intercourse and acquaintance with law and lawyers, become A VERY LEAN MAN; AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THAT THERE COULD BE NO FARTHER CAUSE OF ACTION!

From a Philadelphia Paper.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IT is agreed on all hands, that AGRICULTURE is the basis of national prosperity. The United States afford the first theatre for the exercise and improvement of this noble art, of any country in the world. To regulate the industry of our Farmers, and to excite their attention to new and profitable methods, as well as objects, of Agriculture, many valuable essays have been published in different periodical papers, but in none of them have we as yet seen *A complete system of Husbandry*. Among all the works of this kind, *The Gentleman Farmer*, a small book, written by the late Lord Kaims, deserves the highest praise, as containing the most improvements in the smallest compass, and as being best adapted to the climate and soil of the United States. The character of the author of this work as a patriot, and practical farmer, rendered him very dear to his countrymen; and the success of all his plans for increasing the products of the earth, and at the same time lessening the hard labour of the farmer, has justified their respect for his abilities and virtues.

As your paper circulates extensively in the country, you will oblige many of your Readers, by re-publishing such parts of this author's excellent work, as are applicable to our country, in successive numbers in your paper. The following extract from the preface will be necessary, to prepare the reader for the essays which are to follow it, and also to give a just idea of the integrity, knowledge, and philanthropy of the Author. *A Citizen of the United States.*

[illegible] much I will vouch for myself, that I have not mentioned a single article as certain, but what I have practised many years with success: The instructions contained in this book, are founded on repeated experiments and diligent observation. If any particular happen to be mentioned that has not come under my inspection, the reader is warned of it. In short, it will soon be perceived, that this is not a bookseller's production.

Agriculture is a very ancient art. It has been practised every where without intermission; but with very little attention to principles. In studying the principles laid down by writers, I found myself in a sort of labyrinth, carried to and fro without any certain direction. After a long course of reading, where there was nothing but darkness and discrepance, I laid aside my books, took heart, and like Des Cartes, commenced my enquiries with doubting of every thing. I resorted to the book of nature: I studied it with attention: And the second part of this work contains the result of my enquiries. It is far from my thoughts to impose my opinions upon others: I pretend only to have reduced the theory of agriculture into a sort of system, more concise at least, and more consistent, than has been done by other writers. Many eyes are better than one: And if my theory shall be found erroneous, the many that have erred will serve in some measure to keep me in countenance. I am not, however, afraid of any gross error. An *imprimatur* from one of the ablest chymists of the present age, has given me some confidence of being in the right track*.

I cannot finish this preface without warmly recommending agriculture to gentlemen of landestates; for whose use chiefly this work is intended. In every well-governed state, agriculture has been duly honoured. In ancient Persia, a festival was yearly celebrated, in which husbandmen were freely admitted to the King's table. "From your labours, said the King, "we receive our sustenance; and by us you "are protected. Being mutually necessary to "each other, let us, like brethren, live together "in amity." The great Emperor of China performs yearly the ceremony of holding the plough, to show that no man is above being a farmer. The island of Miletus, during many years, had been afflicted with factions: The government was feuled by some wise men of Paros, a neighbouring island. These men having surveyed the island, and marked the possessor of every well-cultivated farm, convocated an Assembly of the people, and appointed these persons to be governors. "The person," said they, "who governs his private affairs with prudence and "industry, is qualified to govern those of the "public." The King of Tunis, invaded by a powerful enemy, promised to a neighbour, who assisted him, the philosopher's stone. He sent a plough, terming it the philosopher's stone, because it would produce rich crops, to procure gold in plenty.

In the view of profit, agriculture is fit for every man. In the view of pleasure, it is of all occupations the best adapted to gentlemen in a private station. Matter crouds upon me, and I am at a loss where to begin. Agriculture corresponds to that degree of exercise, which is the best preservative of health. It requires no hurtful fatigue, on the one hand, nor indulges, on the other, indolence, still more hurtful. During a throng of work, the diligent farmer will sometimes be early and late in the field: But this is no hardship upon an active spirit. At other times, a gentleman, who conducts his affairs properly, may have hours every day, to bestow on reading, on his family, on his friends.

Agriculture is equally salutary to the mind. In the management of a farm, constant attention is required to the soil, to the season, and to differerent operations. A gentleman thus occupied becomes daily more active, and is daily gathering knowledge: As his mind is never suffered to languish, he is secure against the disease of low spirits.

But what I chiefly insist on is, that, laying aside irregular appetites and ambitious views, agriculture is, of all occupations, the most consonant to our nature; and the most productive of contentment, the sweetest sort of happiness. In the first place it requires that moderate degree of exercise, which corresponds the most to the ordinary succession of our perceptions. Fox-hunting produces a succession too rapid: Angling produces a succession too slow. Agriculture corresponds not only more to the ordinary succession, but has the following signal property, that a farmer can direct his operations, with that degree of quickness and variety, which is agreeable to his own train of perceptions. In the next place, to every occupation that can give a lasting relish, hope and fear are essential. A fowler has little enjoyment in his gun, who misses frequently; and he loses all enjoyment, when every shot is death: A poacher so dexterous, may have pleasure in the profit, but none in the art. The hopes andfears that attend agriculture keep the mind always awake, and in an enlivening degree of agitation. Hope never approaches certainty so near, as to produce security; nor is fear ever so great, as to create deep anxiety and distress. Hence it is, that a gentleman farmer, tolerably skilful, never tires of his work; but is as keen the last moment as the first. Can any other employment compare with farming in that respect? In the third place, no other occupation rivals agriculture, in connecting private interest with that of the public. How pleasing to think, that every step a man makes for his own good, promotes that of his country! Even where the balance happens to turn against the farmer, he has still the comfort, that his country profits by him. Every gentleman farmer must of course be a patriot; for patriotism, like other virtues, is improved and fortified by exercise. In fact, if there be any remaining patriotism in a nation, it is found among that class of men.

In former times, hunting was the only business of a gentleman. The practice of blood made him rough and hard-hearted: He led the life of a dog, or of a savage; violently active in the field, supinely indolent at home. His train of ideas was confined to dogs, horses, hares, foxes: Not a rational idea entered the train, not a spark

* *Dr. Black, Professor of Chymistry, in the College of Edinburg.*

of patriotism; nothing done for the public, his dependants enslaved and not fed, no husbandry, no embellishment, loathsome weeds round his dwelling, disorder and dirt within. Consider the present mode of living. How delightful the change, from the hunter to the farmer, from the destroyer of animals to the feeder of men! Our gentlemen who live in the country, have become active and industrious. They embellish their fields, improve their lands, and give bread to thousands. Every new day promotes health and spirits; and every new day brings variety of enjoyment. They are happy at home; and they wish happiness to all.

As the scene of my experience has all alone been in Scotland, my native country, I am shy to recommend this plan of husbandry to any but to my countrymen. I have, however, a thorough conviction, that, giving allowance for slight variation of climate, the plan will suit England, France, Italy, and every other country situated within either of the temperate zones.

In arts and sciences, a plentiful source of obscurity and indistinctness is, the using a word in different senses, without warning the reader of it. Considering what volumes have been composed on agriculture, it is amazing how little precision there is in the terms of art. Take the following instance: The word *furrow* is employed to signify, not only the hollow made by the plough, but the earth taken out of that hollow, and also the hollow between ridges. Better coin words than write indistinctly. Let *furrow* be appropriated to the space in which the plough moves, and also to the hollow between ridges; which will not occasion any confusion. But I venture to distinguish the earth moved by the plough, by the name of the *furrow-slice*. The small hollows that appear between the slices when a ridge is ploughed, may be termed *seams*.

Earth, land, ground, soil, are not synonymous; and therefore, in correct writing, their meaning ought to be ascertained. Earth is opposed to metals, fossils, and such like. Land is any indefinite section of this globe, *a cælo ad centrum*. Ground is the surface of land; and every quality of a surface can be attributed to it, hilly ground, flat ground, smooth ground, rough ground, soft ground, hard ground. Quantity is an attribute of land, improperly of ground. We say currently, a quantity of land, not a quantity of ground, otherwise than figuratively. The earth we tread on, with respect to it's power of nourishing plants, is termed soil, rich soil, poor soil, dry soil, wet soil, clay soil, sandy soil. Staple is used by English writers with respect to the nature of the soil. In common language these terms are not distinctly separated; nor do I pretend that my definitions are altogether accurate. To fix a precise meaning to each will probably require a century or two more.

From the LONDON PACKET.

THE CITIZEN.

NUMBER LXXXVII.

EPITAPHS.

Though a sepulchral inscription is professedly a panegyric, and, therefore, not confined to historical impartiality, yet it ought always to be written with regard to TRUTH.

Monday, August 30, 1790.

THE only possible way by which we can remove every objection, hitherto mentioned, to Epitaphs, is by adhering strictly to *truth* in writing them. This would give an agreeable variety, and posterity would discover that the grave contained such persons as had really lived, and might be supposed to have lived, in any period of the world, instead of those "faultless monsters" of which our church-yards are at present so full.

I am aware, however, that in proposing this scheme, which has, I confess, nothing *new*, or absurd, for of the obligatory nature of truth all my readers I hope are convinced, I say, in proposing this scheme I foresee many objections and difficulties to be surmounted. As no *law* can enforce truth in Epitaphs, the contest will always remain with *vanity* and improper zeal of friendship. It is no uncommon thing for people to find out many virtues in the dead which they never discovered nor would acknowledge in the living. This principle is not foreign to a humane disposition. The dead body gives us an idea of helplessness which it would be cruel to insult, and hence the old maxim of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—a maxim always misunderstood, for although it literally means that we should say nothing of the dead but what is good, it surely does not follow that we ought not to be silent, if it so happen, that nothing good can be said of them.

The fact is, that there are few, very few persons in the world, who are deserving to have their memory handed down to posterity.—They have passed through life *respectably*, as it is called, they have been guilty of no great crime, they have made money by trade, and have left a wife and children well provided for: In short, they are negatively good people; but as to any distinguished action of their lives, any act beyond the common and indispensable duties of life, they are mere cyphers, and are not to be separated from thousands of the same stamp for whom no sepulchral honours have been provided. And when to such negative beings, all the virtues under heaven are ascribed, I know not that the sacrifice of truth can be said to be balanced by any plea of private friendship, or valuable *legacy*.

Were epitaphs to contain the real characters of the parties, the effect would in all cases be just, but in some perhaps ludicrous; for next to those who have no character, or a bad character, are those who seem to joke and jest through life without any thing serious in their composition. Riches, in general, are the cause of our church-yards being adorned with marble ornaments and costly monuments—and when we consider what a despicable possession wealth *alone* is, we cannot but reprobate the venal gratitude of the survivors, or their vanity in bestowing every epithet of approbation on a man who never, perhaps, deserved the least, and whose only merit, even in their eyes, was that he did not take his wealth along with him!

If, instead of the common fulsome nonsense on grave-stones, we were to see something like the following, would not truth and consistency be better attended to? Would not the lesson held out to the survivors be of more avail? Would not public justice be executed?

"Here lies the body of Mr. *Nicholas Numscull*, *Citizen* and *Liveryman* of London, who in twenty years amassed a fortune of 20,000l. by the importation of contraband goods. Having no children, he bequeathed his fortune to his disconsolate *Mistress*, who has erected this monument to his memory."—Or,

"Here lies the mortal part of Mr. *Jeremiah Soaker*, a man remarkable for having sat *an hour* in *six* different public houses in *one night*, for twenty years. He was seized with a dropsy, and returned to the public-house, where he was one night taken ill, and died before he left the house, aged 43 years—leaving a wife and six children to the parish. The Master of the *Devil and Bag of Nails*, out of gratitude, erected this stone to his memory."—Or,

"Here lies *John Avarus*, Esq. who, from low beginnings, and an usurious contract, amassed the sum of 100,000l. As he was never known to do an act of generosity, and denied himself the common necessaries of life, he never impaired his fortune. In religion he was impartial, for he believed in none—In morals he was cautious, for he dreaded the gallows."—Or,

"Under this stone lies the body of *Mr. Humphrey Mouthfull*, many years a Member of the Corporation, and a shopkeeper of long standing. He failed in business, and was found to have defrauded several orphans, for which he was rewarded by the lucrative place of————, which he enjoyed until his death. In understanding, he was something above a fool—In honesty, always within an Act of Parliament."

Whether epitaphs of the above nature would contribute more to the information and instruction of the living than those which are in fashion, I leave my readers to judge.

One remark I have to make, for which I bespeak the attention of our financiers. As we are burthened with heavy taxes, of which most men complain, might not a tax on Epitaphs bring in a pretty round sum to the Treasury? The Stamp duty must be paid for the characters given in the papers of persons deceased, and I know no reason why Epitaphs ought not to be liable to a certain sum by way of tax—It would be a tax both on luxury and vanity, and it would not be easy to evade it. But this I only *hint*—and take leave of the subject, with repeating, that in the most serious acts of our lives, *truth* and justice ought always to be our guides.

REMARKABLE FRAUD.

A FEW months ago a merchant of considerable eminence in the city of London received a letter under the signature of *Hope & Co.* at Amsterdam, signifying that a confidential clerk had decamped with a number of bills of exchange on different merchants in France, to the amount of seven thousand pounds, desiring that he would offer a reward of five hundred pounds, and use every other means to detect the fugitive and recover the property; for which purpose the particulars of the several bills were very minutely described in the letter.

A short time afterwards a *Jew* appeared upon the Royal Exchange, and offered to pass, or negotiate a bill of 20,000 livres on the house of *Mirabeau* at Lyons; and it being one of those described in the letter to have been stolen, the merchant, under the delusion of a promise to discount the bill, prevailed on the Jew to accompany him to his house, where, taking him into a private room, he taxed him with the theft, and insisted upon the restoration of the bills under a threat of immediate and severe prosecution. The Jew for some time positively and pointedly denied all knowledge of the felony, insisted on being instantly discharged, and threatened the merchant in his turn, with an action for slander and false imprisonment. The merchant anxious to recommend himself by his zeal and activity to so lucrative a correspondent as the *Hopes* of Amsterdam, and certain, from some prevarications which the Jew made, that he was at least acquainted with the thief, rang his bell and ordered the servant to fetch a constable.

This proceeding appeared to cast the Jew into great consternation and dismay, and he immediately owned that he had all the bills about him, but persisted in saying he was not the person who stole them. The merchant, perceiving that he had a man of great art to deal with, and being more anxious to regain the property than to prosecute the offender, offered the Jew the five hundred pounds reward if he would restore the bills; and, after some considerable hesitation, the proposal was accepted, and the Jew, receiving the money, restored the bills and went away. The merchant, overjoyed at his success, wrote the very next post to *Hope & Co.* when lo! he received for answer that the whole was a contrivance, for that no clerk had run away from them, nor had they lost any bills, or even written any letter to him upon such a subject!

LONDON, September 2.

AFTER all that has been said in favour of Lord Dundonald's coal-tar, the demand therefor in the navy does not answer expectation. In the seaman's phrase, it is too *lean* a coat to be of much service; and experience has shewn that, although laid on in the best manner, the bottom planks of a ship become entirely

bare, even in so moderate a run as from the English Channel to Barbados. The Tar of Carolina is infinitely preferred in the Irish ports; and in this island also, we of late give it a preference, for it's stoutness and durability. The importations of this article from Norway are daily on the decline; and it now comes higher than the American tar.

Liverpool, Sept. 6. It is much to be lamented that some men dread the making of their last wills and testaments as much as they do the felon who is taking away their property, or about to deprive them of their existence. Hence many die intestate, or are fretting themselves by making a hasty, partial and blundered will, in those moments when they are least capable of judgment, and when quietness is most requisite for their restoration. At the point of death the slightest increase of their disorder may cast the balance between life and death, and doubtless many constitutions have been overpowered in those eventful moments by the irritating anxiety of the disposal of their property. The mind is as much debilitated by sickness as the body, and what can be more farcically irrational than for a man in his gasping moments to compose that monument of his affection and judgment, which requires dispassionate reflection and equitable decision! The last impressions are always the strongest, and the sick man has not strength of mind sufficient to view these at their proper distance. He leaves the bulk of his fortune to an insidious nurse, and thus, through caprice or dotage, he wantonly disinherits his heir, or neglects his best friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

A letter from Princeton, mentions a new species of Water Grist-Mill having been lately invented by Mr. Macomb, of that place, which promises entirely to supersede the mills in common use by it's superior excellence in performing the same *quantum* of work with a far less expense of water. It would require time to explain the mechanical principles at full length, upon which Mr. Macomb has formed this curious piece of machinery: Sufficient be it to say, that the *pressure* of water is the principal agent in putting this mill into motion. The fluid issuing forcibly in a horizontal direction from the level of the bottom of the mill-pond through a small tube or sluice, is conveyed into a hollow wheel, incloled in a circular case, and therein, by the centrifugal action of the water, generates a swift circular motion. This wheel, which has it's periphery parallel to the horizon, turns a spindle in a perpendicular position, on the upper extremity of which is placed the moving mill-stone. One great excellence of this invention is, that the wheel is not so liable to be impeded by back water, as mills upon any other construction; and hence it's superior advantages in situations proper for tide-mills.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Oct. 1790.

"I was this day informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has negociated a loan in Holland for nearly two millions of dollars pursuant to the late act of Congress, on advantageous terms.

"The negotiation of a loan with the wary Hollanders, on favourable terms, strongly indicates that the funds of the United States are considered in Europe as an eligible depositum of property."

Extract of a letter from an American now in Britain, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Since my arrival in this country, in the course of my travels, I have been astonished at the vast number of poor, who with the utmost difficulty can procure a subsistence; for this country is exceedingly populous, and filling fast with inhabitants since the late peace. In the course of journeying I have often conversed with them, and I find many of them would be very willing to emigrate to America notwithstanding the severe laws enacted of late years against enticing tradesmen and handicrafts away, and the many publications by those in power here, describing America as a very miserable refuge to the poor of this country. Any person may go abroad to America, provided he carries no tools used in manufactures along with him, and pays his freight (for no ship-master or any person dare indent to go to America, a tradesman or any person, under a penalty of 700l. and twelve months imprisonment.) Now a tradesman in Britain, much less in any other part of Europe, never can raise or command so much money at one time as will pay his freight; five or six pounds sterling, the freight charged, no tradesman here is ever able to muster, on account of the high price of provisions and the low wages they get. The friends of America and of the poor in Europe, think it would be the interest of the United States, and the only means of introducing manufacturers (considering their great distance from all the manufacturing nations in Europe) to grant a bounty to ship-masters, who bring over Tradesmen only from Europe, of two or three pounds for each mechanic brought over; this would enable tradesmen to muster up as much as the ship-master would in that case demand for his passage.

"If this was thought too much for the states to do for all tradesmen, it might be confined to particular trades only, though it is certain, that every tradesman imported from Europe, would, in the course of a few months only, be a gain to the country of much more than all the bounty paid out by the states.

"P. S. If the Congress did not chuse to be at the expense, might not private societies be established in the great seaport towns, such as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. who would give bounties on particular trades only, such as Tanners? After plenty of that branch had arrived, they might alter it to Weavers and Brewers, or any trade that was thought proper, altering the branch always as there seemed a demand.

"It is amazing the great benefit that accrues to the landed interest in America, by a tradesman's working up or manufacturing the goods upon the spot; all the provisions he consumes, all the raw materials he works up, and all that is consumed by his family when they encrease, is the product of the lands of America. Here arises a constant and steady market for the farmer, no risk by sea, no stoppage by European prohibitions, nor no decrease of demand by heavy duties and rivalships in Europe."

Nov 4. A specimen of American ingenuity, worthy the attention of the curious, is to be seen at Mr. R. Leslie's, watchmaker, in Market street. It is a model of a Flour Mill, upon a new construction, contrived by Mr. Oliver Evans, of Delaware state. This machine, without the assistance of manual labour, first conveys the grain deposited to be ground, to the upper floor, where it is cleaned; thence it descends to the hopper, and after being ground in the usual way, the flour is conveyed to the upper floor, where by a simple and ingenious contrivance it is spread, cooled, and gradually made to pass to the boulting hopper. The whole contrivance does the greatest honour to the inventor, and is likely to be of some pecuniary advantage to him, as he has obtained from Congress an exclusive right to the profits of the invention for 14 years. A number of mills have already been constructed on this plan, which are found to answer perfectly in practice—To make inanimate nature thus yield to the power of man's inventive faculties, and produce what manual labour would otherwise be obliged to effect, must be of the greatest advantage to a young country where hands are wanted. Numbers of those formerly employed in manufacturing flour, will now guide the plough, cultivate our vacant lands and labour to increase the real wealth of the country.

ALEXANDRIA, November 11.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Bellhaven, Sweet, from Vigo.
Schooner Friendship, Stowe, Jamaica.

SAILED.

Brig Rachael, Blakeney, for London.
—— Virginia, Brown, ditto.
Schooner John, Cochran, Jamaica.

☞ A Meeting of the Merchants of this Town is requested at Mr. Wise's Tavern, on Saturday Evening next, at Seven o'Clock.

☞ The Members of the *Alexandria St. Andrew's Society* are requested to meet at the School-House, on Tuesday the 30th Inst. at 9 o'Clock, A. M. being the Anniversary of *St. Andrew*.

By Order of the President,
ICHABOD HUNTER. Sec'ry.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1790.

By last Night's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

The commander in chief of the Havannah has received a letter from the Spanish minister of state, dated the 25th of August, in which he is directed to make every preparation, and to conduct himself as if war had been actually declared. The minister, in the letter, did not express the smallest doubt but that a declaration of war would shortly and inevitably be made.

Instructions of a similar nature have been received by the principal officer at New-Orleans.

By accounts from Redstone, we learn, that the French emigrants destined for the Scioto, had embarked at that place, and proceeded down the river Monongahela in high health and spirits.

Messrs. HANSON & BOND,

PERUSING your Paper of the 7th of October, I discovered a piece by one who styles himself *A Friend to Toleration*, in answer to a Letter-Writer who made his appearance in yours of the 23d of September, and beheld with some degree of astonishment the eagerness of the parties to establish their favourite opinions, while divine truth seemed almost totally neglected; this consideration has induced me to take up my pen, and drop a few hints to those who are engaged in beholding this scene of speculative religion, while they disregard the practical doctrine of the gospel.

As a rash and impetuous zeal by no means becomes the disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus, I beg leave to forbear to patronize the cause of the Letter-writer, and would advise him to lay aside bitter invectives, and bring forth scriptural arguments to prove the errors of the Universalists, and instruct the judgments of their adherents in the spirit of meekness and love.

The Friend to Toleration seems to disguise his sentiments, when he asserts that it is not his intention to enter into a defence of the doctrine of universal restoration, because immediately after he drops the veil, and any one with common sense may discern that he is at least a friend to that doctrine; for what man would justify, and "publish opinions to the world which do not correspond with his own?" I hope that you will not conceive that I blame the gentleman for his catholic disposition, but rather for his want of ingenuity on so important a subject; and, however he may boast of his knowledge in the writings of the ancient divines, yet I am confident that his selected quotations are but slippery foundations at best, and just prove nothing. For these reasons, among others, I cannot side with the *Friend to Toleration:* But as I am not fond of polemic divinity, I shall not touch on it, unless absolute necessity compels me, but will strive to say something with respect to practical christianity, which has in past ages been esteemed the sum total of true religion, and which, in my view, appears to be opposed to the doctrine of universal redemption.

In the first place then, I call on men of reason and candor to consider that the design of the Almighty, in speaking to mankind by the scriptures, could not be to foment their pride and curiosity, or to make them orators and learned men, but to amend their hearts; his intention in these sacred books is not to please our imaginations, but really to purify and convert us, and to call us from sensual gratifications to a mortification of the flesh, a reformation of manners, and to look to him for his grace to enlighten and instruct us: This has been taught in all christian churches, and many thoulands have proved these glorious precepts to be the power of God to their salvation. And, although the opposite doctrine may form a party, and a strong one too, yet it never did, or can, make a christian; for a real christian is not a forgetful hearer of the word, but treasures up in his heart the sacred truths contained therein, and brings forth fruit unto perfection, while the counterfeit (who has a name to live, and is dead to the power of godliness) "beareth thorns and briers, who is nigh unto cursing and whole end is to be burned." "Shew me thy faith without thy works (saith St. James) and I will shew you my faith by my works;" and in his estimation the faith that produces not holiness is nothing more than the faith of Devils; what need then is there of one crying out I am of this opinion, and another I am of that, when both are destitute of that faith which justifies the ungodly? Can a set of forms or system of opinions save us when the searcher of hearts shall judge us according to the deeds done in the body? "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever ye sow that ye shall also reap; now the works of the flesh are manifest (saith St. Paul) which are these, adultery, fornication, &c. of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in times past, that they who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God; (Galatians 5, 19, 20, 21)" I know not how the wisdom of this world may construe such plain scriptures as this, and many more of the same import, but I believe the Apostle just meant what he said; now the kingdom of God's grace on earth is peace, righteousness and joy in the Holy Ghost; so while a man continues to do these things he cannot enjoy this kingdom; and much less shall he inherit the kingdom of God's glory in Heaven, wherein there shall in no wise enter, "any thing that defileth, neither any thing that worketh abomination or maketh a lie."

I believe that Jesus Christ, by the Grace of God, tasted death for every man, the chief of sinners not excepted; but we should be very careful to distinguish between redemption by the price of his blood, and redemption by the power of his spirit, lest thousands of unwary souls should be persuaded that a preparation of the remedy and a complete cure, are all one.—How many already sing a requiem, OUR REDEMPTION IS WROUGHT OUT; when the body of sin is not destroyed, nay, perhaps, they have not so much as reckoned the costs of the christian warfare? While others, strengthening the delusion, cry out OUR COVENANT IS SURE; when, unfortunately for them, it is a covenant with the flesh, and the way of peace they have not known. Like the foolish Virgins, they are fatally slumbering in their sin, with the lamp (or profession) without the oil (or grace); they dream of the kingdom of God, when, behold! (without a miracle of mercy) the bridegroom will come and, to their everlasting confusion, they will find themselves in a fool's paradise.

Some suppose that the ever-blessed God has, before the foundation of the world, reprobated to destruction a number of his creatures—far be such a thought from him who worshippeth the God of love! For the Lord is long-suffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance. OBJECTION; why then will not all be saved? The God of love is a God of power—I answer, the God of love and power, is a God of justice and wisdom, his justice demandeth obedience, and his wisdom has laid down the plan of salvation, viz. Repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ; on this condition hangs the promise of eternal life, and he who climbeth up any other way is a thief and a robber: He forceth no man, else obedience loseth it's reward, but gives every man a day of Grace, wherein he may work out his salvation: because "the grace of God that brings salvation hath appeared unto all men, teaching us, &c." "But here is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil, and so have they closed their eyes against the light, lest they should see with their eyes, and understand with their hearts, and should be converted and healed: For this cause God shall send them strong delusions, that they should believe a lie, that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness."

There is another objection that I have to answer; some hold that the duration of eternal punishment is repugnant to manifest reasons. I will just give two or three in opposition to them, and while I excuse the error, do earnestly pray that God may forgive the dangerous, although absurd interpretation *(temporal* for *eternal.)*

In order to rectify this mistake, let my reader consider the vast rewards that God has annexed to our obedience; his word is not more replete with vengeance against sin, than it is with gracious rewards to the obedience it requires; if then eternal glory and happiness are promised to the obedient, it is altogether equal that eternal contempt and misery be the portion of the rebellious: Again, if eternal happiness will bear the interpretation of an happiness that never ends, then I appeal to every honest heart, whether it is not a manifest perversion of the word of God, to change the meaning of the word eternal when added to the word punishment or misery—so infinite justice denounces vengeance on the impenitent sinner, and truth, and our better reason, declare it must be eternal—But who are they that hold the punishment too severe? Those, in the general, who prove it to be too little to draw them off from their sinful pursuits. No wonder if the souls of such "fly from the thought and abhor the remembrance of everlasting misery." In short, the world, and all that is in it, the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life, together with Hebrew and Greek, shall pass away, but *forever*, and the word of God, shall not pass away—and, though some may bring the abolishment of the Levitical Priesthood to prove that *forever* does not mean an infinite space of time, yet it will not do the business. What says the man of God to Eli? 1 Samuel, 2, 30, "Wherefore the Lord God of Israel saith, I said indeed, that thy house, and the house of thy father, should walk before me forever; but now the Lord saith, be it far from me, for them that honour me, I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." Is this not enough to prove that though the Priesthood is changed, through the wickedness of the Priest, yet *forever* did not end with it? Now a word of advice and then I am done—I entreat my reader to follow the straight and narrow way; and, though it be strewed with some difficulties, yet it is a certain way to life; and lastly, for your soul's sake, let the Universalists alone.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Nov. 10, 1789.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods,

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Nov. 11, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Tenth Day of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, before Mr. *M'Donald's* Tavern, in Dumfries,

Eight or Ten very valuable

NEGROES.

Twelve Months Credit will be given, and Bond, with approved Security, will be required.

JOHN COURTS.

Nov. 10, 1790.

☞ THE subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and Customers for their encouragement and patronage since he has commenced business. He now informs them that he has declined the retail of Dry Goods in King-Street, and means, in future, to prosecute the LUMBER and WEST-INDIA BUSINESS, at his old stand, on M'Crea and Mease's Wharf, where he has now on hand a good stock of the following Articles, viz.

Old JAMAICA SPIRITS,	Hyson, Green, Souchong, Bohea,	TEAS.
West-India and Continental Rum,	Pepper,	
Holland Gin,	Alspice,	
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines, on draught and in bottles,	Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, &c.	

Also, a quantity of white and red Oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves, and Pine Plank, with which he will be constantly supplied.

☞ He earnestly requests all those who are indebted to the estate of his late Brother, the late concern of *Dow, M'Iver & Co.* or to himself, to make immediate payment of their respective balances. JOHN M'IVER.

Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1790.

JOHN NORWOOD

HAS JUST OPENED,

In Fairfax-Street, in the Corner Store opposite Mr. Wise's Tavern,

A general Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

He has also for Sale,

London Particular Madeira Wine of the first Quality, Teneriffe Wine, Lisbon do. old Jamaica Spirit, West-India Rum, New-England do. Loaf Sugar, brown do. Molasses, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Vinegar, Soap, Candles, Alspice, Pepper, &c.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1793.

For PUBLIC PURPOSES.

POSITIVELY THIS EVENING will be presented,

By the DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The R E V E N G E;

To which will be added a Comedy of Two Acts, (never performed here) called

The I R I S H W I D O W.

Alexandria, Nov. 11, 1790.

TO BE LET,

THE Subscriber's DWELLING-HOUSE, on Prince-Street.—Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN M'LENACHAN.

Alexandria, Nov. 11, 1790.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved ecurity, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavern-keeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¼ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, }
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

GEORGE STOVIN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham, and the Sally, Capt. Crowdhill, from Liverpool,

A Considerable ADDITION to his Fall Assortment, which he is now opening at his Store, in Water-Street.

Alexandria, October 27, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reasonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney-River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

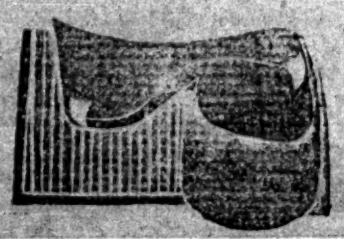
1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neil*, Esq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen, two stables, a draw well, and a smoak-house on the premises——and a wooden house, 52 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.



Bryan & Coulter,

SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

From BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they still continue to carry on their Business, in it's various Branches, at the Sign of the *Saddle* in Fairfax-Street, near King-Street; and as they have, at a considerable Expense, procured some of the best Materials and Workmen, in the different Lines of their Profession, they hope to be enabled to furnish those who may please to favour them with their Custom, with Work of the best Quality, and on reasonable Terms.——They return their grateful Thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to favour them with their Custom, and hope for a Continuance of the same.——They have now ready for Sale, and intend to keep by them, an Assortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Saddles with Buckskin Seats,	Pistol-Holsters,
Ditto with Velvet do.	Riding and Carriage Whips,
Men's Saddles of the first Quality,	Plated and polished Steel Spurs,
Men's do. of second do.	Waiters' and Jockey Caps,
Men's do. common,	Fire-Buckets,
Boys' Saddles,	Phaeton Harness,
Elegant Portsmouth plated Bridles,	Chaise do.
Do. Pembroke polished,	Waggon and Cart do.
Common Bridles of various Kinds,	Dray do.
Broadcloth Saddle-Cloths,	Waggon-Whips,
Jockey and Turkey striped do.	Horse Collars,
Swanskin do.	Stable-Halters,
Saddle Furniture of all Kinds,	Currycombs, Brushes & Mane-Combs,
Portmanteaus and Saddle-Bags,	Plated Buckles & Tips,
	Plated Saddle-Nails, &c. &c.

N. B. Those who purchase by the Quantity will have sufficient allowance made them.

☞ Orders from the Country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, at their Shop.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

BLANKS

Of various Kinds to be had at this Office.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an Act of Assembly, for raising the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpose of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		500		500
3		200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	First Blank drawn			40
	Last Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raised, Expenses of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16,000

When it is considered that the Money, arising from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Use, and that all Persons visiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Trustees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more especially, as the Scheme holds forth considerable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, several of the Prizes large, and no deduction to be made—The Trustees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marsteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jesse Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Josiah Watson, Ludwell Lee, Bushrod Washington, William Hunter*, sen. and *John Dundas*.

The drawing of the Lottery will positively commence on the third Monday in November next, being the Fairfax Quarter Session Court-Day; and the Trustees are enjoined to make up their Accounts of the sales of Tickets, and render the same to the Treasurer previous to that day.—A Committee is likewise appointed to get in readiness the necessary Apparatus for drawing, so that it may, without fail, commence on the said third Monday in November next.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Trustees, and at most of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a discount allowed of 5 per cent. to those who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved security to pay the Money on or before the second Monday in November next.

Alexandria, Sept. 2, 1790.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Casks, SAD-IRONS in Casks, CUTLERY in small Cases, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, 12, 1790.

Council-Chamber, Oct. 8, 1790.

NOTICE.

ALL Officers and Soldiers of the late Virginia Line, who have balances of pay and subsistence due them for the years of 1782 and 1783, may receive the same by applying to *John Hopkins*, Esq; Commissioner of Loans for the United States, in Richmond, either in person, or by agents, duly authorised for the purpose.

By Order of the Governor,

A. BLAIR, C. C.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263½
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of *John Semple*, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON, }
GEORGE GILPIN, } Commissioners.
LEVEN POWELL, }

N. B. If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more Years,

A LARGE three story brick house, well calculated either for a wholesale or retail store, having a commodious store room well finished, compting room, a large and good cellar, with sufficient room besides to accommodate a large family. The situation for business is exceeded by very few in Alexandria, being on Union-street and but a few yards to the southward of Messrs. Shreve and Lawrason's. Possession may be had immediately, and the terms known, by application to Mr. Richard Arell, Mr. Aquila Brown, at Mr. Benjamin A. Hamp's, or the subscriber. ELIZABETH COPPER.

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

At this place, on the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, before Mrs. Hackley's Tavern,

ABOUT 40 likely *Virginia-born NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children, the property of *John Armistead*, deceased, on 12 months credit.—This sale being expressly intended to satisfy his creditors, all those who have any claims against him, by bill, judgment, or bond, will have permission to purchase in discharge thereof. A part of the above slaves will be sold for ready money, by

THE ADMINISTRATRIX.

Fredericksburg, Oct. 1, 1790.

At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, at George-Town, on Saturday the 11th Inst.

It was ordered,

THAT Ten Pounds Sterling on each Share in the said Company, be paid to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, their Treasurer, on or before the first Day of November next.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec'ry.

ROBERDEAU's WHARF

Prepared to accommodate Vessels of the deepest Draught of Water, also with the Convenience of Stores for their Cargoes, will receive Ballast in Compensation for Wharfage.—A Sail-Loft, 50 Feet square, properly fitted for straining of Ropes, to be let on said Wharf.

A Kitchen-Range, or Grate, made in England, to be disposed of.

Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1790.

LOST or stolen out of my pocket, at an Association of the Baptists, near Fauquier Court-House, the 9th inst. a POCKET-BOOK, in which were *William Brinton's* Bond for the conveyance of 6000 acres of land, —— —— do. for 400, *Peter Edwards's* do. for 300 do. a Note for £. 75 Sterling, and several other Notes and Papers. I will give any reasonable Reward to any Person for intelligence of said Papers, so that I may get them again.

J. HUTCHINSON, M. G.

October 26, 1790.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.